

does not necessarily correspond to the power used by the Commission for purposes of its Master Frequency Record (MFR) and notification to the International Telecommunication Union.

(c) *Experimental Radio Service.* A service in which Radio waves are employed for purposes of experimentation in the radio art or for purposes of providing essential communications for research projects which could not be conducted without the benefit of such communications.

(d) *Experimental Station.* A station utilizing radio waves in experiments with a view to the development of science or technique

(e) [Reserved]

(f) *Fixed service.* A service of radio-communication between specified fixed points.

(g) *Fixed station.* A station in the fixed service.

(h) *Harmful interference.* Any radiation or any induction which endangers the functioning of a radio-navigation service or of a safety service or obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and other provisions of part 2 of this chapter.

(i) *Landing area.* As defined by Title I, section I (22) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, landing area means any locality, either of land or water, including airdromes and intermediate landing fields, which is used, or intended to be used, for the landing and take-off of aircraft, whether or not facilities are provided for the shelter, servicing, or repair of aircraft, or for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo.

(j) *Land station.* A station in the mobile service not intended for operation while in motion.

(k) *Mobile service.* A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

(l) *Mobile station.* A station in a mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

(m) *Mean power of radio transmitter.* The power supplied to the antenna during normal operation, averaged over a time sufficiently long compared to the

period corresponding to the lowest frequency encountered in actual modulation.

(n) *Peak power of a radio transmitter.* The mean power supplied to the antenna during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation.

(o) *Person.* An individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation.

(p) *Public correspondence.* Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, must accept for transmission.

(q) *Radio service.* An administrative subdivision of the field of radio-communication. In an engineering sense, the subdivisions may be made according to the method of operation, as, for example, mobile service and fixed service. In a regulatory sense, the subdivisions may be descriptive of particular groups of licensees, as, for example, the groups of persons licensed under this part.

(r) *Station authorization.* Any construction permit, license, or special temporary authorization issued by the Commission.

[28 FR 12506, Nov. 22, 1963, as amended at 48 FR 52737, Nov. 22, 1983]

#### § 5.4 General citizenship requirements.

A station license shall not be granted to or held by a foreign government or a representative thereof.

[40 FR 5366, Feb. 5, 1975]

#### § 5.5 Transfer and assignment of station authorization.

A station authorization, the frequencies authorized to be used by the grantee of such authorization, and the rights therein granted by such authorization shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner either voluntarily or involuntarily disposed of, or indirectly by transfer of control of any corporation holding such authorization, to any person, unless the Commission shall, after securing full information, decide that said transfer is in the public interest, and shall give its consent in writing. Requests for authority to transfer or assign a station